KATE'S VICTORY.

"Working girls, of course," said Kate Selwyn, "going home from the factory. Oh, poor things, how tired they look! Do you know, Mr. Varian, it always seems to me as if they belonged to a different order of beings from us."

"I don't know why you should draw such an inference as that," said Mr. Varian. Kate laughed.

"Don't take my nonsense au serieux," said , he. "Have you any relations among the factory girls?"

"Not that I am aware of," Mr. Varian quietly answered.

their cause," laughed Miss Selwyn, "Look at that fat little dowdy with the checked gingham dress, and the broken-backed feather in her hat, and the tall woman with the scenty shawl and the high-beeled boots, Was there ever anything so ridiculous?"

And then the whistle blew, and the train moved on, and the smile faded from Augus Varian's face as he watched the merry sparkle of his companion's eyes, the dimples coming and going on her rosy cheeks.

The very next station was Keyford, where they most alight. And he had not told Kate Selwyn yet-he could not tell her. Let o roumstances develop themselves; he had not the heart rudely to plunge a dagger into

that young breast.

He had chanced to be coming from Albany, and had acquiesced in Dr. Selwyn's request that he should bring Kate home from boarding-school-blooming eighteen-year-old Kate, who had just graduated with vacations with favorite schoolmates, had not been at home for two years.

"And," Dr. Selwyn had hoarsely added, "if you find a fitting opportunity, Varian, you might mention to the child how things have changed at home. She'll have to know it sooner or latter-and it may possibly save her a shock."

But either the "fitting opportunity" had not presented itself, or Mr. Varian had neg-lected to avail himself of it. And here they were "slowing up" at Keylord, Kate springing joyously from ner heap of traveling shawels, novels, flowers and bonbons, with a cry of "Papa! Oh, I see papa!"

And the next minute she was in his arms, kizsing and hugging him, while she thanked Mr. Varian for his kindness in escorting

"You'll come and see me sometimes?" phe said, 'if I have not worried you out with my school girl chatter" Mr. Varirn smiled, lifted his hat and want

away, while Kate, leaning fondly on her father's arm, looked around inquiringly. "Where is the carriage, papa?" she asked, "and the two darling old greys?" "We'll walk, my dear," said Dr. Selwyn.

"It is but a step. The-the fact is, we are not living where we aid. We have moved." "Moved papa! Moved from Selwyn Grange?" cried Kate in amazement. 'And we don't find ourselves able to

afford the expense of a carriage any longer," said Dr. Selwyn; huskily. "Didn't Varian tell you! "Mr. Varian, papa? Tell me what?" said Kate, with vague surprise.

"I see that he has not," said Dr. Selwyn "Then Limust tell you myself. We are vary poor, Kate. We have lost all our property. I was foolish enough to speculate and have failed. So we have lost everything-the Grange, the carriage, the not houses, the picture gallery, and all. We are living at Dean Cottage, and I think your mother will be very glad to have you back again to help her with the house-work. Why, Kate, my child, what is the matter?"

Kate choked down an immanse sob. N-nothing, papa." said she. "Only it was so sudden. I have never dreamed of

such a thing," "I have been too abrupt," said Dr. Selwyn. "I am used to the idea myself, and I did not know how unpleasantly it might affect you. But you'll bear it bravely-eh, my darling, for our sakes."

"Yes, page, I'll be brave," said Kate in a

Kate Selwyn was a stubborn aristocrat. smiled serenely down on the workers of the world, as a gold-plumed canary in its glitter-ing cage might view the brown-winged sparrow rolling in the dust. And now-now! Alas, how sadly it was

But Kate was a heroine in her way, and she sat down to tea in the dingy back room of Dean Cottage as brightly as if it had been the stately dining-room of Selwyn Grange, even while no slightest detail of the shabby house-keeping that surrounded her escaped

Oh, the mended carpets, the faded window draperies, the table-cloth darned and patched, the poor glued chairs, and the windowpane cracked across, and mended with a piece of brown paper. Kate could have flung herself despairingly on the threadbare sofa and cried her heart out-but she was too brave for that.

And after tea there were no wanderings among the flowers, no sitting at the piano (that had been sacrificed in the general wreck also), no watching the read and opal effects of the sunset in the dreamy far nichte visions. There was no servant, and the dishes were to be washed, the room swept, all the household cares to be attended to.

They were in debt as well. Kate discovered that the next day, when the butcher presented | seldom a valuable one. As much variety exhimself, declaring that "his orders were to | ists among horses in regard to sense as is to more trust until old scores were settled up." and the baker's cart clattered by without taking any heed whatsoever of Mrs.

Selwyn's beckoning finger. "Mamma," said Kate, "we can not live

"It is very hard, my dear." said Mrs.

Selwyn with a quivering lip: "but I do not know what else is to be done. It was your father's ambition to keep you at school, and we have strained every nerve to pay Madame D'Orient's bills until you should graduate." Kate thought of her Italian poe's, her great piles on piles of music-books, her French authors, ber water-color sketches, the crayons she had been so proud of, with a

were they all in this moment of dire neces-She could not force berself on any one as B coverness, she could not compel people to

choking lump in her throat. Of what use

buy her pictures. And the pale little mother wasting away by degrees, and the tottering paralytic | two bottles, and I am cured." For all disfather, whose feebleness was so painfully apparent to her now, although she had

scarcely observed it at first. "I must do something," she thought; "I have been a drag and a hindrance long enough. We must hire a little servant to belp mamma. And papa must have some-thing of this load of debt lifted from his poor, howed shoulders. Oh, what can I do? Whither shall I turn? For, with all my expensive education, it seems to me now as if

I knew absolutely nothing. And Kate Selwyn resolved that she would Bak Mr. Varian, the kind family friend that came to see them so often, who sent the white grapes that tempted her mother's apthe illustrated newspapers to papa, and had so many bright ideas and suggestions from

the outer world to cheer up Kate herself. when her spirits were at the lowest ebb.

More than this, she had learned from her mother that he wanted to lend them money, but the old Selwyn pride had risen up in arms against that. But she did not ask his advice. She decided finally for herself. "Mamma," she said, coming cheerfully home one day, 'you must manage to do a great noise in his dooryard. His wife ran to without me a little while. I have engaged the window while Cox was putting on his Linda Dartfy to help you, and-"

"My child, what does this mean?" said "It means, mamma," said Kate with a low curtsy, "that I have taken a position in the

"You, Kate!" gasped the dismayed mother. "A factory girl! "Why not, mamma?" appealed Kate. "I only wish that you could see some of the "Then I don't see why you should espouse girls there. They are as perfect ladies as you would meet in any drawing room in the land. And the machines are worked by and polite; and only think, mamma, I shall and Mrs. Cox, being unable to induce him earn from ten to fifteen shillings a weak, if I to run from the wildcat, picked up a stake am a skillful hand."

Mrs. Selwyn burst into tears. never felt our loss so accutely as I do now." proud as I do now. Oh, mamma, I have spent my first mouth's earnings in anticipation already. You don't know what an heiress I feel.

"A new hand," said Mr. Varian, careless. ly, as he glauced over the books of the steam factory. "But really, Mr. Hardie, I have nothing to do with the hands you may see fit to engage. It was quite unnecessary to

For Mr. Varian, a silent partner in this driving concern, had lounged in as usual to | had disappeared in the neighborhood. A grance over the books laid open for his quarterly examination.

"No, sir, I know that," said Hardie reall the honors, and who, having spent two | spectfully, 'but this isn't an ordinary | He did not go to the spot again until Moncase, Mr. Varian; its old Dr. Selwyn's daugh-

"Miss Selwyn?" Mr. Varian was aroused into animation at

"She ame here, sir," explained the foreman, " nd said that she had been learning to work the machine, and that she wanted to earn money to help her parents. Of course. I was a little doubtful as to her experier ce at first, but I find she is a first-class operatur, and-

"What floor is she on?" Mr. Varian hurriedly asked. "Number four, sir."

Mr. Varian waited for the big bell to clang for the dismissal of the hands, and then he joined Kate Selwyn as she came out Kate colored, but she smiled us she saw him.

"I never knew, until to-day Mr. Varian," she said, "that you were one of the proprietors of this factory." "Neither was 1," he answered, "until last month, when I fell heir to my uncle's share

in it. But I have always had, more or less, charge of his affairs here.' "I suppose," said Kate, her long eyelsshes drooping, "that you are recalling in your secret mind the silly speeches I made about factory-girls, not so very long ago. But I am witer now. There is no teacher like ex-

"On the contrary," he exclaimed, eagerly. 'I only await an opportunity to tell you how infinitely I respect your spirit and courage. Miss Selwyn, I have admired you for a long time, but now the feeling assumes an entirely different type. May I dare to say openly that-I love you?" "Mr. Varian," said Kate, with flickering

color on her cheeks, "you are rich. I am only a poor working-girl.' "Kate, I shall be poor indeed, if you refuse me the great boom of your love And

in all respects, dearest, you are a fit bride for a king," said Mr. Varian with enthusiasm. 'Answer me, Kate, I can not live on in sus-

The answer came soft, slow, and indistinct: but such as it was it entirely satisfied Mr Varian. And Miss Selwyn did not long remain a factory-girl. But she had learned a lesson. The lesson

that a working-girl need not necessarily cease to be a lady, and that a lady might still be a working girl.

"That week in my husband's factory," she often said brightly, "taught me more than all my five years in Madame D'Orient's fashionable boarding school.

Red Roses on Pale Checks.

Thin blood means poor health. Many girls and women look as if they never had enjoyed a hearty meal or a brisk walk of a mile. Languor and debility possess these sorrowing persons. Give them Brown's Iron Bitters. Then their blood will be pure and rich and they will enjoy health. Mrs. Jennie Johnson, Callman, Ala, says she took Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility and was cured.

The terrible drought in Australia destroyed over 10,000,000 sheep on that continent. To show individual losses it is stated that two ranches, one in Queensland and the other in New South Wales, report losses of 45,000 and 85,000 respectively. The price of wool has stiffened in consequence.

Nervous debility, premature decline of power in either sex, speedily and permanently cured. Large book, three let-ter stamps. Consultation free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo,

Look for brains as well as feet, limbs or body when buying a horse. An animal that is sound in every member, but has not a level head, is never a pleasant horse, and found in the number family,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

WELL PLEASED. Dr. C. Roberts, Winchester, Ill., says: "I have used it with entire satisfaction in cases of debility from age or overwork, and in inebriates and dyspeptics, and am well pleased with its effects.

It is undoubtedly better to shelter manure after the fermentation has stopped. Then all the plant food is soluble and easily washed away.

This is a story that will carry joy to a great many hearts. The author, Mr. J. C. Story. deserves the thanks of his fellow-sufferers for letting them know of it. He writes from Zanesville, O.: "I have been suffering some time from rheumatism, which. I have no doubt, was assuming chronic form. Was recommended to use your Bitters; have used eases of the blood, this Bitters is unequaled.

America's Pride. True American men and women, by reason of their strong constitution, beautiful forms, rich complexions an characteristic energy, are envied by all nations. It is the general use of Dr. Harter' Iron Touic, which brings about these results.

As a raindrop foretells a storm, so does a pimple upon the human body indicate health destroying virus in the blood, which can be neutralized and

expelled only by Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic. He Thanks His Paper.

Mr. Editor:-I was induced by reading your good paper to try Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for de-bility, liver disorder and scrofula, and three bottles have cured me. Accept my thanks. Joseph C. Boggs,-Ex.

BRAVE MRS. COX.

she Kills a Wildcat to Save Her Dog While Her Husband was Borrowing a Gun.

DEPOSIT. N. Y., March 6 .- A few days ago, early in the morning, Field Cox, living at Dansville, Susquebanna County, Pa. heard cost, and shouted that a strange dog was fighting with their dog. Cox burried cut to separate the combatants and was surprised to see that the strange dog was a wildcat, its gaunt appearance indicating that it had been driven in from the woods by hunger to seek food. He had no gun, and ran to a neighbor's to

wildcat was getting the best of the dog, which it had torn so badly with its claws and teeth that blood was pouring from it in steam power, and the foreman is so kind | streams. The dog held gamely to the fight, from a hay rigging and went to the dog's aid. The wildcat turned from the dog and 'Oh. Kate, my Kate," she faltered, "I sprang at Mrs. Cox, who met the onslaught with a blow with the stake which knocked "And I," said Kate brightly, "never felt so | the furious animal back on the snow. When her husband returned with the gun he found the wildcat stretched dead in the yard, and his wife caring for the wounded

The severe weather has forced the generally wily and shy catamount to extreme measures in procuring sustenance in the Delaware Valley hills recently, and many have fallen victims to their necessities. A very large one was captured on Monday near Stevens Point, on the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railway, but not until forty sheep man ramed Snow followed its tracks to a den in the rocks on the Wright farm, and set two strong traps at the mouth of the den. day. Then he found an enormous catamount caught in both traps, one on the right foreleg and one on the left hind leg. Even thus handicapped the animal showed fight. After peppering it with pistol shots without killing it, Snow dragged it and the traps a mile through the snow to his house. The wildcat was still so ferocious that it was thrown into the cellar with the traps still attached to it. The next day it still showed fight, and a rifle was procured and the animal shot through the head and billed. Six pistol balls were found in its head.

Banking Under the Indiana Constitution.

[Communicated. There are two prohibitory clauses in Article 11 of the Constitution which are clearly expressed and absolute. The first prohibits (Section 1) the establishment or incorporation by the General Assembly of banks or banking companies, whether new or already existing, for the purpose of issuing paper money, "except under the conditions prescribed under this Constitution." These conditions require them (Sections 2 and 3) either to be established under the general banking law (free banks as they were called). giving ample security for the redemption of their paper money; or (Sections 2, 4, 5,) to become members of the "bank with branches"-si milar to the old State Bank, all of the branch banks being mutually responsible for the redemption of all of their paper money.

The other prohibitory clause (Section 2,

Article 11,) enacts that "no banks" shall be established by the General Assembly, whether they issue paper money or not; unless such banks come within one of the two classes of banks just described; consequently private banking companies, designed to issue paper money, can not be incorporated. No doubt is left on this subject, because Sections 3, and 5 prescribe exactly what the general banking law and the law for the ank with branches shall be. These two lasses of banks, the free banks and the bank with branches, are the only ones which can be incorporated or established by the General Assembly. Unincorporated banking companies, not issuing paper money, have, however, existed for centuries. They did not originate in wisiom of statesmanship, but in the wants of commercial enterprise. They need no incorporation, because in receiving and losning money, and in issuing or paying drafts, they only exercise a part of the natural right of private property. But this business may be more extensive than that of incorporated banks; and their stockholders or partners may be as numerous as those of incorporated banks; and may have as little to do with the management of their companies as the partners in incorporated banks, or as the partners or stockholders in railroad or mining companies; and, therefore, their rights should be as extensive. It may be said that the name corporation gives notice that partners in corporations are not individually liable beyond a certain limit. The answer is that the Constitution of the State itself gives this notice with regard to banking companies in Section 6, Article 11, which reads thus: "The stockholders in every bank or banking company shall be individually responsible, to an amount over and above their stock, equal to their respective shares of stock, for all debts or liabilities of said bank or banking com-

pany." Understanding the Constitution as it reads, and we have the right to do so, Section 6 makes the individual liability of the stockholders in banking companies, not designed to issue paper meney, and which can not be incorporated, the same as the individual liability of the stockholders in incorporated banks. Whether we regard the recognition by name of the banking companies in Section 6, as placing them in the list of quasi corporations, or merely construe Section 6

as it reads, the result is the same. With regard to the meaning of the name bank," Tomlin's Law Dictionary, volume , page 168, A. D. 1836, says: "A bank, in common acceptance, signifies a place where a great sum of money is deposited, returned by exchange, or otherwise disposed of to profit." Abbott's Law Dictionary, volume 1, page 122, A. D. 1879: "Banks, in the commercial sense, are of three kinds: (1) Of deposit; 2) of discount; (3) of circulation. An institution exercising one only of these functions may be a bank in the strictest commercial sense. (Oulton vs. Savings Institution, 17 Wall, 109

Rapslje and Lawrence's Law Dictionary, volume 1, page 109, A. D. 1883: "Banks are of three kinds-banks of deposit, which include savings banks, and all others which receive money on deposit; banks of discount, being those which loan money on collaterals. or by means of discounts of commercial paper; and banks of circulation, which issue bank notes payable to beater. But the same bank generally performs all these several operations.

Wharton's Law Lexicon, page 84, seventh edition, A. D. 1883: "Bank: Commercially it is a place where money is deposited for the purpose of being let out to interest, returned by exchange, disposed of to profit, or to be drawn out again as the owner shall

call for it. The reason assigned in the debates in the Constitutional Convention for limiting the individual liability of the stockholders in banks and banking companies, was that the public interests often required the concentration of large amounts of capital in such institutions. If individual stockholders

were held responsible without limit for all bank liabilities this would greatly injure, or, perhaps, nearly destroy the business of any civilized country. This reason applies with as much force to unincorporated as to incorborated banks.

With regard to the construction to be placed on Section 6, of Article 11, already quoted, the Constitution itself provides a correct rule. Section 20, of Article 4, says: "Every act and joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding, as far a possible, the use of technical terms." Of course, the framers of the Constitution wrought by the same rule that they prescribed for the General Assembly; and, if so, the words of Section 6, before quoted, should be construed in a plain, common sense way as including unincorporated banking companies. Even While he was gone Mrs. Cox saw that the legal traditions, if they were in opposition, could not take precedence over plain constitutional enactments. A banking company is a banking company, just as a hat company, or a clothing company, or a stove company is such, whether incorporated or not. I will continue this to-morrow. W. H. M. Indianapolis, March 9, 1885.

Cherry Street Mission. [Communicated.] At No 32 Cherry street there has recently been established a branch of The International Tract and Missionary Society. This society was established August 13, 1874. It has furnished health and religious publications to co operative missions and individuals in every State and territory in the United States, and to every civilized nation on the globe. During 1883-84 it placed in free publie libraries in this country above 10,000 volunies of standard religious books at a cost of above \$10,000, which has been largely donated to said libraries. It has placed valuable books in many libraries in England, Australia, the United States, and supplied readingrooms with health and religious periodicals. Mission rooms of the society are established at New York city, Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn; Providence, R. I.; Portland, Me.; C ... o., Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Oregan; Birkenhead, Liverpool. Chesire, England. Its extensive publishing houses are located at at Battis Creek, Mich.; Oakland, Cal.; Basle, Switzerland; Christians, Norway; Great Grimsby, England, whence millions of pages of gospel truth are sent to the world in Garman, French, Swedish, Danish, Spanish and En-

glish languages. One of the objects of this mission is to inculcate Bible truths by means of Bible readings. It is evident that the people need to understand the Bible for themselves in order to detect false theories of truth now so widely taught. This is best accomplished by means of the Bible, which are conducted by asking questions on any given subject relating to the Gospel, and direct replies to the same are found and read in the Bible, thus causing Scripture to explain Scripture, thereby avoiding fanciful interpretations of pseudo theologians. Some of the many subjects for Bible readings and preaching will be found as follows: "Christ and Him Crucified," "The Nature and Tendency of Modern Spiritualism," "Origen, History and Destiny of Satan," "Ministration of Holy Angels," "Are the Dead Conscious?" "Is Eternal Torment the Destiny of the Wicked?" "The United States in the Light of Paophecy," "Faith, Repentence and True Baptism," "The True Sabbath," True Sanctification," "The New Heavens and Earth," "The Signs of the Second Advent," The Folly of Those Who Claim to Know the Year or Day of Christ's Second Coming," "True Conversion," "The Spirit of God, Its Office and Manifestations."

All are cordially invited to attend Bible readings with preaching every Friday and Sunday at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Elder A. W. Bartlett, Superintendent, will conduct services. A special request is made for all to bring their Bibles. Indianapolis, March 9.

What Great Men Eat. Senator Bayard likes horseradish.

Senator Hawley eats large quantities of Senator Hale is fond of pigs' feet flavored with bay leaves.

Henry Irving has become a convert to American mince pie. He did it in Boston. "Senator Edmunds is passionately addict-ed to onions," said a lady who goes camping with him every season. "His craze for the pungent, pestiferous vegetable is simply awful-I never saw anything like it. When he starts off for his annul holiday in the woods he has an enormous supply of onions among the stores provided for the trip, and then every farm-house he comes to he wants to stop and buy a few more onions, until everyone feels as though he belonged to an onion caravan. While he is in camp his morning meal is an onion and a Graham cracker; for his luncheon he takes a Graham sandwich and an onion; his dinner consists of meat and onions" In this inordinate appetite for onions may be found an explanation of the dark and mysterious hints as to the personal habits of Senator Edmunds, which formed the basis of the Sun's opposition to him as a possible Republican nominee for President.

Whisky.

BALTIMORE, March 11. - Whisky-Steady at ST. LOUIS, March 11 .- Whisky-Steady at \$1 14.

UHICAGO, March 11 .- Whisky-Steady at \$1 15. OINCINNATI, March 11. - Whisky-Steady at NEW ORLEANS, March 11.-Whisky-Steady; rectified, \$1 05@1 25.

Mrs. Deitrich, of 16 Hudson street, New Haven, Conn., walked the floor all night suffering indescribable neuralgic pains in her head and face. "As soon as it was light in the morning," she writes, "my daughter started out to get something to relieve me. The doctor told her that Athlophoros was the best thing known. She got a bottle. After taking two doses the pain all left me as if by magic. I shall always keep Athlophoros in

Allen's Brain Food, Botanical Extract, positively cures nervous debility and all weakness of general system; either sex. \$1; 6 for \$5. Druggists, or by mail from J. H. Allen, 315 First avenue, New York.

the house."

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

There has never been a medicine for rhoumaism introduced in this State that has given such iniversal satisfaction as Durang's Rheumatic Ecmedy. It stands out alone as the one great remedy that actually cures this dread disease. It is taken internally and never has and never cau fail to cure the worst case in the shortest time. It has the indersement and recommendation many leading physicians in this State and elsewhere. It is sold by every druggist at \$1. Write for free forty-page pamphlet to R. K. HELPHEN-STINE, Druggist, Washington D. C.

J. R. RYAN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 62 and 64 East Maryland St., Indianapolis, Grain, Flour, Feed, Produce, etc. Storage for

flour and merchandise. Our rooms are large, airy

and clean.



DUFFYS

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated. Entirely Free from FUSIL CIL. FISTE OF —Do you know what it is? Ask your Physician DEADLY POISON.
Positive Sure Cure for Malaria, Pulmonary Complaints, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, Bronchial Troubles, General Debility, Loss of Mental Power and all Wasting Diseases. Endorsed by over 3,500 Physicians' and Chemists. Invaluable as a STIMULANT AND TONIC in Typhoid Fever. Bysentery Diarrhea, and all low forms of Disease. THE RECOGNIZED

WERENESSANTIDOTE FOR CHOLERA, WESTERN We are the only concern in the United States who are bottling and selling to the Medical or refession and Drug Trade an absolutely Pure Malt Whiskey, one that is free from the

Profession and Drug Trade an absolutely Pure Malt Whiskey, one that is free from & FUSIL OIL and that is not only found on the sideboards of the best families in the country, but also in the physician's dispensing room.

DR. AREMOT, the great German Chemist, says:—"I have made an analysis of your PURE MALT WHISKEY, which gave a very gratifying result. Four Malt Whiskey, obtained mostly by extract of malt convusion and a very careful of fermentation and distillation, is entirely free from fusit oil and any of those similarly obnoxious alcohols which are so often found in whiskey. I therefore, a similarly obnoxious alcohols which are so often found in whiskey. I therefore, a similarly obnoxious alcohols which are so often found in whiskey. I therefore, a similarly obnoxious alcohols which are so often found in whiskey. I therefore, a similarly obnoxious alcohols which are so often found in whiskey. I therefore, a similarly obnoxious alcohols which are so often found in whiskey. RECOMMEND IT TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Prof. VON VONDER, writes - "Purity itself— mous Mait Whiskey, I know it to be wholeson during Mait Whiskey, I know it to be wholeson clean and unadularated."

FRED. H. SAWERS, M. D., of Rochester, N. occommend it to the medical profession." occommend it to the medical profession."

The late HARVEY L. BYRD, M. D., President of the leading European colleges, say prescribe your Malt Whiskey in my practice is the Faculty, and Professor of the Baltimore Medical College, says: "I find it remarkably free from heartily recommend it in low states of fevers, a

fusil oil and other objectionable materials so often found in the whiskies of the present day.

JAMES J. C'DEA, M. D., of Staten Island, the author of several works on insanity, writes: "When I prescribe an alcoholic stimulant, I order your fa-

IN FACT, IT IS A BEVERACE AND MEDICINE COMBINED. IN FACT, IT IS A BEVERACE AND MEDICINE COMBINED.

THE COMBINED AND THE WILL on receipt of SEX BOLLARS, send to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), all Express Charges prepaid a plain case (th s avoiding all opportunity for comment), containing Six Quart bottles of our PURE MALT WHISKEY and with it in writing, and under the Seal of the Company a SURE and POSITIVE CURE for CONSUMPTION and other WASTING DISEASES in their early stages. This Formula has been prepared especially for us by the great German Scientist, Dr. Von Vonders. It can be prepared by any family housekeeper at slight expense (Raw Beefsteak and our LIDERE DMALTI WARTSHAELY being of the ingredients.)

After this preparation has been taken for a few weeks, the previously conspicuously prominent bones in patients suffering from Consumption and the like diseases, get covered with a thick coating of fat and muscle, the sunken and bloodless cheeks fill up and assume a rosy hue, the drooping spirits revive, while all the muscles of the body, and chief among them the heart, are stronger and better able to perform their functions, because of being nourished with a richer blood than they had been before. In other words, the system is supplied with more carbon than the disease can exhaust, thereby giving nature the upper hand in the conflict.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS AND FINE GROCERY HOUSES. Sample Overt Bettles cont to work the PER BOTTLE .: Sample Quart Bottles sent to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), securely packed in plain case, Express charges prepaid on receipt of \$1.25.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

terest to All Travelers.

FOUGHKERPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1884. Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y:
DEAR SIP-1 have used your medicine, called
DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, for In-Seestion and Dizziness, to which I was subject at | THE JUSTICE'S GUIDE. By Thomas M. times, and know from experience that it is worthy of all that can be said of it for disorders of that kind. Respectfully.

69 Harrison Street. That Dr. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REM-EDY is extensively used along the line of the Hudson River Railroad, is shown by the fellowing from Tarrytown. The writer is none other than Mr. DeRevere, the Station Agent of the Hudson River Railroad Company at Tarrytown, s man well known in that community;

ARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1884. Dr. D. Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y .: DEAR SIR-For a long time I was troubled with severe attacks of Dizziness and Blind Sink Headaches. I thought it was due to impure blood and a disordered state of the system. I was advised to try FAVORITE REMEDY. I did so, and have been completely cured. It's the best thing I ever heard of for any disorder of that nature, and I've recom-

mended it to many with like success.
A. DEREVERE. DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is not confined in its sphere of usefulness to one State or locality, but is hailed as a boon by hundreds in every State, as the following letter from Millyllle, N. J., Will show:

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:

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